disements renswed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -THE HERREW SON-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- ANNE BLAKE MIBLO'S .- ROBERT MACAIRE-CATARINA

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—Is HE JEA NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-SHANDY M

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Lear Man-welve Blaucurs or Hercules-High Live Brion WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, IT and IS Bowe-

AMERICAN MUSEUM. - Afternoon - Don Casar De Ba-

SS BROADWAY .- MECHANICAL EXHIBITION

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ethiopia's WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

CIRCUS, M Bowery.- Equestrian Entertainments. New York, Saturday, December 11, 1852.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD The Collins steamship Baltic, Captain Cemstock, will here this port at moon to day, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the New York Henaup will be received at the following E. Sanford & Co., London William Thomas & Co., 19 and 21 Catherine street

Livingston, Wells & Co., Paris. B. H. Revoil. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close at 34 before eleven

o'clock this morning. The WEERLY HERALD WIN be pub-Bahed at half-past nine o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

By the arrival of the Canard steamship Niagara at Halifax, we are enabled to present our readers with one week's later advices from all parts of Europe. To commercial classes this news is of considerable importance. The British premier, Lord Derby, lately declared that the object of calling a session of Parliament, prior to Christmas, was for the express purpose of forever putting to rest the controversy relative to protection. He asserted that the people, at the recent election, plainly indicated their determination to stick to the present free trade policy, and that it would be uscless for those in power to attempt to go adversely to the popular will. The result of the movement was the passage, by the House of Commons, of a resolution fully confirming the system of free trade by the overwhelming vote of 468 against 53. The Earl of Malmerbury recently stated, in the House of Lords, that the most friendly feeling existed between the British and American governments with regard to the fisheries, and that, with the exception of the late Scoretary Webster's Franklin letter. everything tended to a satisfactory settlement.

As was anticipated, Louis Napoleon has been declared Emperor of France by a most overwhelming majority. The vote in the army and navy, and in the eighty-three departments heard from, footed up seven millions two hundred thousand yeas, to only two hundred and fifty thousand pays-being a clear majority of nearly seven millions. Louis was, doubtless, crowned on the 2d instant-the anniversary of his celebrated coup d'état, and also of the growning of his uncle, Napoleon I. After his installation,it is reported that he intended to issue a manifesto to foreign nations, which will be of a pacific character. Well, Louiscan go a-head as fast as he pleases, provided he keeps on his own side of the water; but the symptoms at present are, that either he or his countrymen are fanning a breeze over on this side that may eventually become a tornado.

From Austria, we learn that Chevaller Hulsemann, now that Secretary Webster is no more, will return to Washington. Dead lions are barmless.

Gold appears to be flowing into England from Australia to an extent that is truly astonishing The equanimity of our English triends has been completely useet by their run of good luck. Cotton had declined since our last advices one fourth of a penny per pound Breadstuffs, on the contrary, had

The telegraphic despatch relative to Mexico should warn our government to boware of foreign encroachments in that quarter. It is stated that Count Boulbon, having defeated the Mexican forces under Gen. Blanco, has declared that the State of Bonera is independent and annexed to France. See the editorial article in another column. The revo-Intionists seem to be carrying all before them; the government troops under Gen Valdez were besieged by the forces of Gen. Uraga; the States of Temaa-Hons and Guanajuate had declared in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, and everything indicates a speedy dissolution of the republic. Congress had voted a sum of six hundred thousand dollars to defray ourrent expenses-but, then, where is the money to come from? The treasury is bankrupt, and the credit of the country of no avail The right to construct a road scross the Isthmus of Tehwantepec has, It is said, been granted to Senor Belange. Perhops the American Congress will yet have something to say, with regard to this matter, that will astonish our Mexican neighbers as well as some other people. The Gardiner Investigating Committee have gone on a "prospective tour" to the mines. It is hoped

hat they will have a pleasant journey. According to our special correspondent at Washngton, it was all a mistake about the U S steamer Fulton having brought official despatches from Havana respecting the imprisonment of Capt. Gray and the Inte crew of the ship Lady Saffolk. The Fulton merely returned to Washington for the purpose of undergoing repairs, prior to being place ton harber duty. The Havana letters which we to-day rublish, and to which we have elsewhere alluded, besides powersing much general information, explain all about the incarceration of Captain Gray and his men. The latest advices, received by the Chorokse at New Orleans, announce that the party had been liberated, to the astonishment and regret of the British, at whose instigation, principally, it is reported, they were arrested. It would not be surprising if the slave trade controversy should yet lead to a flare-up between England and Spain. Cuba is in the last stage of consumption, and like sharks following in the wake of a pestilential ship at sea, the war vessels of Great Britain are swarming around the beautiful island, ready to some upon their share of the spoils. The English crown, like

a raven, is always represented at a wake. Another spirited debate came off in the House of Representatives, on the whig proposition to refer that part of the President's message relating to the tariff to a select committee. Some of the democrats now seem more inclined to favor this movement than they did the other day -- but others, again, are directly opposed to it, for the reason that they do not wish to interfere in any way with the intentions of the incoming municistration. A few of the whige

lions of surplus funds in the treasury are likely to fall into the hands of their political epponents. They express an anxiety to have the spoils divided now; but it is teo late in the day—the democrats are in the majority, and will not be likely to loosen the purse strings till they know how the money is to be expended. Mr. Gorman, Indiana democrat, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill empowering the President to confor the rank of Licutenant General. This was met, we are as tonished to learn, with cries of objection, amid which the House adjourned till Monday. The Senate was not in session, having adjourned from Thursday till Monday. Up to this time no actual business has been transacted in either House, and thus closes the first week's labors of the second session of the Thirty-second Congress. Are the people satisfied?

We give the report of the Secretary of the Inte rior in this morning's paper. It is of very little importance. After the publication of the other documents, it is, as Toots says, " of no consequence." The Census, the Land Office, the Indian, and the Pension reports, embraced all the facts. We have now to hear from the Secretary of the Treasury, and then the history of the nation for the past year will be complete.

The telegraph furnishes some additional and very interesting intelligence from California The conflagration at Sacramento is said to have destroyed property to the value of ten millions of dollars Forty blocks of buildings were consumed, and ninetepths of the inhabitants were left without roofs to shelter them. As evidence of their indomitable enterprise and perseverance, we observe that no less than three hundred and fifty new houses had been erected on the rains within the space of nine days. The State election had resulted in the choice of six democrats and seven whigs to the Senate, and forty-one demograts and nineteen whigs to the Assembly. There were three districts to be heard from, but whichever way they might go they could not prevent the democrats from having a very large mejority on joint ballot. The San Francisco markets were reported to be very unsettled. We shall probably have fu!l details of the news by the Illiois, to-day or to morrow.

The steamship City of Pittsburg, destroyed by fire at Valparaiso, was insured for about \$350,000, about \$80,000 of which was in London, and the remainder was divided between Wall street, Philadelphia and Boston. She had no cargo of consequence beyond her coal. She was owned by the Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company.

At last accounts the North Carolina Legislature had not succeeded in electing a United States Sena-

Notice has been given in the New Hampshire Legislature of a bill granting licenses to sell wines and spirituous liquors in certain cases.

Another colored man, named Hiram Brown, has been arrested at Syracuse, on a charge of having assisted in the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry.

Some of the fire rowdies in Philadelphia, yester day morning, destroyed the Fairmount Hose carriage and seven hundred feet of hose. When will the real estate owners of Philadelphia and Baltimore be imbued with liberality enough to pay for a sufficient number of vigilant policemen to protect life and property ? For years these cities have been infested with gauge of vicious persons, who commit almost every description of crime with perfect impunity.

Three men were instantly killed, and reveral others were seriously injured, by a collision, yes terdsy, betweeen two trains on the Rochester and Evracuse Railroad.

An abscending slave from Richmond, Virginia, was the other day found on board the steamer Roanoke, at Norfolk, and sent back to his master.

Between sixteen and twenty thousand bushels of ualt were last evening destroyed by the partial burning of an establishment in Albaoy. The entire loss, it is supposed, will reach fifteen thoucand Collars.

John Rosenthal has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$250, for defrauding the custom house at Baltimore. We regret to learn that Greenough, the great

merican sculptor, is a confirmed lunatic In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resc lution was tassed to raise the salary of the Chief of Police to two thousand five hundred dollars per anmittee was appointed to investigate the subject of the accidents from falling rocks in the tunnel on the Harlem Railroad. The official and our special reports will be found elsewhere. The transactions in the Beard of Assistants were only of an ordipary character, and will be found duly reported under the proper head.

We publish to-day a verbatim report of the testimony taken by the Coroner, during yesterday, at the inquest which is now being held upon the bodies of the men who were killed by the falling of a new building in Thirty-second street, upon the 7th inst

A man named Jacob Cooke was killed yesterday morning by falling from the fifth story of a new building in Broadway. A report of the Coroner's inquest will be found in another column. As usual our columns contain many telegraphic

desnetches, and much other interesting intelligence,

to which we have no room to specially refer.

IMPORTANT FROM BONORA-ANNEXATION TO FRANCE. -The telegraph brings us news of a highly important character from the distracted republic of Mexi-A revolutionary movement has taken place in the State of Sonora, the insurgests being a band of French settlers, headed by Count Raousset Boulbon. The government troops have been defeated, and the State has been proclaimed independent and

appeared to France. This movement is not to be classed among the ordinary political dissensions and party equabbles to which our sister republic is so constantly a prey. It has a deeper meaning, and is pregnant with more important consequences. For some few years past the French government has, for motives to which we now find the clue, encouraged the emigration of a class of the most unruly and adventurous of its citizens to this portion of Mexico. They succeeded in getting a coting in the territory, and in establishing for themselves a certain political influence. They con risted of some six or eight hundred men, and were divided into three companies, their principal chie being Count Raouszet Boulbon This personage, it appears, set up some claims to a certain valuable mine, and was supported in his protensions by the French Minister. The authorities having declared these pretensions unfounded, Boulben prepared to defend them with arms, collected a band of five or six bundred of his countrymen, well armed and equipped, and, as we now learn, defeated the government troops cent against him. Mr. Boulbon was a distinguished officer in the French army in Africa, and was well adapted to carry out the views of the French government in this matter.

By connecting this anucration movement with that in the Republic of Dominica, to which we called attention a few days since, it will appear beyond all doubt that they form two grand links in the design which the French government are evidently endeavoring to carry out on this continent. If, as there seems but little reason to doubt, Count Routhen has acted with the advice and sanction of the French Minister, in declaring Sonora annexed to Prance, and if the intelligence that a French squadron has taken possession of Semana be correct. then we cannot that our eyes to the evidence they afford, that the design and object of those combined mevements is to give France an interest and influence in the affairs of this continent. We expect that Congress will take immediate measures to frustrate these designs.

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA -In reference to the rivalry existing between the countles of Lancaster and Berks, in Pennsylvania, the other day, as to which should give the largest majority for the candidates of the respective parties to which they have invariably adhered, a typographical error made us give the whig majority in Lancaster 6,033-it should The Condition and Prospects of the United

It has rarely happened, since the world began has been enabled to pay, or a that a government people to receive, so high a compliment as that conveyed in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Census. Self-satisfied appreciations of some modest measure of prosperity-vaunting encomiums on very equivocal symptoms of progress-delu sive assurances of plenty in the midst of famine-of refinement in the heart of barbarism-of military arder where all around was despondency-abound in the history of every nation, as a credulous people, or selfish ruler, conspired to invent or exaggerate tokens of general welfare. We can take up no historical work of any note which does not contain an unmeaning panegyric on the greatness of the nation whose story it tells, at some period of its career; but, while sounding epithets and Johnsonian exple tives are profusely strewn over the page, we are seldom indulged with that tangible index of prosperity, a reliable table of figures. In tracing the cause of this peculiarity, we must of course make due allowance for the density of our ancestors, who, poor peeple, had no suspicion of the practical value of the science of statistics; but, at the same time, it would be unjust to forget that few nations have witnessed an age when their internal condition would bear the rigorous test of the statist. Not many epochs can be indicated in the history of Rome, or France, or Spain, or Italy, or Great Bri tain, when an impartial exposé of the state of trade, crime, pauperism, agriculture, and finance, would have been palatable to the monarch or the government. Unless historians have entered into a general conspiracy to deceive us, the kings of the olden time had as valid reasons as insolvent merchants for declining to exhibit their books to the publis.

Except under pure despotisms, these days have past. We live in the age of figures. Neither rhetoricians nor poets can excite our enthusiasm beyoud the limit fixed by the cold arithmetician: it is wholly out of the power of the government to disguise from us the smallest minutize of our internal condition and external progress. Nor have we any motive for wishing to conceal our affairs either fram ourselves or from foreigners.

On the contrary, we exult in their publicity. If there be an American who is not proud of the census report, that man is no friend to his country. He is unconscious of the noble glow of patriotism which irrefragable evidence of the enward march of his native land ought to inspire, and dead to the sense of gratitude which the unparalleled blessings he shares ought to evoke All the inunite mercies showered on this country fall unnoticed on his headhe cares not for his home or his fellow-citizens In him there beats no pulse of honorable rivalry with foreigners, in the exercise of the highest and most useful faculties of man. His country and the world are alike indifferent to him. He lives and dies for himself alone.

How different were the feelings of the vast ma jorisy of the readers of last Tuesday's HERALD? There are few, we are convinced, who did not realize a personal satisfaction, from the perusal of the decuments it contained, as lively as though the advancement they chronicled was a private matter of their own. Few who did not feel, on casting a retrospective glance over the threescore years and ten of our national existence, and measuring the prodigious strides with which the handful of men who declared war against England have swelled into a nation of twenty-four millions, that it was a proud thing to be an American. Looking not to decrepit nations or sluggish States, but beldly adventuring a parallel with the most prosperous and the most energetic kingdom of the Old World-Great Britainwe find that, while her population has increased 102 per cent in the last half century, ours has increased \$37 per cent. We discover that, while more than one-half the emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland who land upon our shores can neither read nor write, four millions of American youth (i. e , 20 per cent. of the whole free population,) are receiving a sound education at our schools and colleges. We find that while, a few years ago, every ninth indi vidual in England was a pauper, and even now some \$40,000 persons are dependant on public charity for a subsistence-while Ireland, from the combined effects of national depravity and priestoraft, is one r-house—some 124,000 persons only, 68,000 of whom were foreigners, received support from the States' funds during the year. Our native paupers, during a whole year, did not amount to 1-363 of our population. Continuing the parallel we see that, while the convictions in England and Wales, with a population of eighteen millions, were 26,000, in 50, there were in the United States, with a popustien of twenty four millions, during the same period, 27,600 persons convicted, of whom 14,000 were foreigners or foreign born, and a large proportion of the balance regrees or mulattoes. Similar and equally gratifying results will be obtained by comparing the progress of agriculture, trade, and manufactures, in the two countries.

It is not with any view to disparage Great Britain that we institute such comparisons as these. The peculiar ties which unite us, bid us rejoice at her welfare, and sympathise with her misfortunes. In the breast of every large minded man there is no room for any feeling save commisseration when her pauperism is mentioned. We can realize our own prosperity, without enlarging on her trials; and if we have ventured to set the net results of statistical inquiries in both countries side by side, it was solely with a view to point out more forcibly the stupendous character of our progress.

Look to whatever side we will, the same signs of unparalleled advancement await us. We have spoken of population, crime, pauporism, and education. Turn we to agriculture-the United States will soon become the granary of Europe and America. The last ten years show an increase in the production of wheat of fifteen millions bushels, and the production of cotton, one bundred and ninety-six millions of pounds. Our manufactures are thriving, against the formidable rivalry of trade and agriculture; a very few years will clapse before we beat the English out of the South American, and Asiatic markets, and supply our ewn wants. What shell we say of public enterprises - steamers, clipper ships railroads, canals, and telegraphs? Must we remind any of our readers that the shortest passage acress the Atlantic, and the shortest passage from Caina to England, have been made by American vessels Must we attempt a comparison between our inland steamers and those which ply on the Thames, or the Seine, or the Rhipe, or the Danube? Need we al lude to a sailroad from New Orleans to San Francisco : to a continent encircled, and traversed from north to south, from east to west, by the electric wires ! To a network of canals furrowing our soil in every direction? To talk of comparing these solid memorials of progress with those of any other

nation is simply abourd. The onward march of this continent defies the art of the geographer and historian. It is a tornado, where phenomena whiri past his decided vision. and are succeeded by others more wonderful still, ere he has time to note their characteristics-a torrent, raging forward with measureless velocity, and ever increasing might. All the substantials of life are thrust upon us, while its pleasures and luxuries growd our antechamber. At a single bound we have attained the highest pinuacle of science, liter store and the arts. The most valued comforts of civilization, and-the most refined delights of opulence, sie at our command. We send a fleet to sea in the time which it cost our ancestors to refit a forry boat, annex balf a splendid continent as they grabbed a barren island. Religion, education, a fertile soil, a thriving trade, exhaustless sources of wealth, sound and liberal institutions, a free government, are all bestowed on us-no blessing that man can covet has been denied us. With such bountles at our feet, and the brief but memorable experience we have had of their use, we may well inquire whether any limits out he set to our growth, and where the rise and progress of the United States I

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA-LETTER PROM THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT - We publish this morning several interesting and important communications from Cuba, previously crowded out, in-dicating the condition of affairs there, in connection with the slave trade operations of the island We also give the letter of our present Secretary of State, Mr Everett, addressed to the Spanish Mi-

ter, on the subject of the Crescent City, a document not hitherto published.

Our private correspondents detail, with great minuteness and exactitude, the circumstances at tending the arrest and imprisonment of Captain Adams Gray and his crew, and the sale and transfer of the American ship Lady Suffolk to parties in Havana, for the purpose of being engaged in the slave trade. It is quite palpable that the design of the Captain General, in having recourse to this apparently severe measure, was merely to deceive the British residents, and the officers of the British squadron on the station, with respect to his own sentiments on the slave trade, and to furnish a sort of denial to the public rumor imputing to himself and Queen Christina an interest in these expeditions to the coast of Africa Our private letters direct, up to the first of December, state that the captain and erew were still in custody; but we find by our public accounts, probably later, from New Orleans, that they have been discharged, and are now on their way to the United States. When Captain Gray arrives, we shall be able to come at the true facts of the case; but, in the meantime, it would be manifest injustice to attribute to him a guilty knowledge of the illegal business for which his ship was intended by the purchaser. It is quite possible that he may have been totally ignorant of her destination, and, therefore, it would be unfair to form any hasty conclusion as to his culpability.

The British squadron on the coast of Caba, exhibits a marked determination to enforce the observance of the slave treaty by Spain. But from the proportionate activity manifested by the Cubans, and evidently sanctioned and encouraged by the authorities, in carrying off the lucrative slave traffic, it will require the utmost vigilance of the cruisers to operate effectually in putting it down. Between the thus conflicting interests, there will probably soon arise some serious collision, more menacing in its character, and more important in its results, than the Crossent City and Purser Smith difficulty. Cuba needs slaves, the Spanish officials need money, but England is resolved that their necessities shall not be supplied by the diabolical slave traffic, in the face of their solemn treaty stipulations. The game is highly exciting, and we shall watch its various turns with the deepest interest.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF NEW YORK -The official returns of the votes cast in this State for Presidential electors, at the late election, were, upon an average, for the electors of
 Pierce and King
 262 239

 Scott and Graham
 234 918

Pierce's majority over Scott and Hale 2,021 Van Buren, as the freeseil candidate, in 1848, rereceived 120,000 votes; but that was no freesoil test at all. It was almost entirely an affair of personal and factions revenge against General Cass Birner's vote of 15,000, in 1844, was, on the other hand, a a fair approximation, upon principles, to the vote for Hale, and an increase of 12 000 abolition votes in this State in eight years shows that that treason is still alive-to say nothing of the freesoilers, abolitionists, and higher law men of various stripes, who followed W. H. Seward in the support of Scott.

The following figures exhibit the increased aggregate vote in New York as between the electies of 1848 and that of 1852:-Total vote, 1852.....

Increase...... 67,795 This is a tremendoust noregee; but it must be borne in mind, that while the democrats were split into two factions, there was a bitter disaffection among the whigs on account of the "Philadelphia slaughter house" nomination of Gen. Taylor over such a man as the " gallant Harry Clay," and that consequently the whole strength of the State, especially on the whig side, was not brought out. In addition to the disaffection of the Clay whigs, there was

some distrust among the abolition Seward men of

the freecoilism of " Old Rough and Ready," which

also contributed to diminish his vote. In the late election there were various causes operating to bring out in New York a full vote on all It was a matter of life and death to the Seward party; it was a matter of emulation and enthusiasm among the united democracy; it was an occasion for vengeance upon the Seward faction by the Webster men and the conservative Fillmore men, for the entertainment they had received at the Beltimore Convention, and it was a stroke of policy among the independent Hale freesoilers to give him as large a vote as possible, in order to break down the whig party by their balance of power, and thus to compal it to amalgamate upon the freesoil plat-

form for the future. The late result in our State, as compared with previous elections, it will thus be seen, is suggestive of much matter for reflection, and of the political uncertainties of the future. How, for example. will parties stand in 1856, and what new party or parties will there be organized against the demoerats? Who can tell?

LIEBTENANT GENERAL SCOTT .- Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, has renewed his joint resolution in the Senate, for conferring upon General Scott the distinguishing title (as the General-in-Chief of the Army) of Lieutenant General, in consideration of his brilliant and glorious services in the last war with Great Britain, and in the late war with Mexico, and also in various Indian and border troubles in the interval between Lundy's Lane and Chapultopes. This is right Let the brave old soldier have the rank which he has so fairly and honorably won Let him be assured by it that the late overwhelming election involved no want of appreciation of his military services. Mr. Clemens is also the proper man to move in the matter. He is a Southern democrat, utterly hostile to the National Whig Bultimore nomination, "and the resolutions annexed," and all concerned, as a politician, but standing in a totally different relation to General Scott as a soldier. Mr. Clomous was a volunteer Colonel in the Mexican war, and did good service in both columns of the army. We believe that the public sentiment of the country is decidedly in favor of conferring upon General Scott. the title, with all its perquisites, if any, of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, U. S. A Let the old soldier have his title.

MORE TROUBLE IN EMBRYO -The laws of the United States, in relation to easting the votes for President and Vice President, declare that the electors shall meet at the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December succeeding their election, and then and there discharge the duty which is assigned them. It appears that the electoral coilege of Wisconsin met on the first instant, as directed, and voted for General Pierce for President; but in consequence of the reception of an unfounded report-a base rumor-of the death of Hon. William H. King, they adjourned ever until the next d y, without voting for Vice President. The vote of this State, however, cannot charge the result.

Marine Affairs. For Praore - The U.S. M. steamship Battic, Captain Comstock, will leave her dock foot of Gueal street, at her usual hour to day. She will carry with her about c'aty

DANGERO At Medford, on the 9th instant, by Me. James C. Curile, a very brantful chipper ship of about 1 210 tone, called the star of the Unica. owned by Mesers, Peed, Wade & Co., of Desion, and to be commanded by Cortain Willis, lete of the ship John Wade. She will be taken to New York, where she will lead to Ogden's line to New York, where she will lead to Ogden's line to. San Francisco. The bewaf this ship is uncommonly kira i bierged with a bant or Webner.

passergers.

Mr. John Keese, on the Influence of Know ledge.

sinth lecture of this series, on the above subject at the

Broadway Tabernsele. The edifice was crowded to over

flowing. The lecturer said :- Acquainted more with the

erowded walks of active life than the quiet paths of litera-

ture, not called to appear to frequently in the groves

Academus as in recess of practical care devoted less to the scientific study of principles than to their efficient application, and oftener excited by the inspiration of commercial enterprises than lost in metaphysical abstrac tions or entranced by the pure charms of knowledgepossessing such characteristics rather than those that are usually deemed requisite for literary renown, you will perhaps forgive a brief intrusion upon your time and im patience if I lead you through a train of reflectious which have already been noticed by able and accomplished minds. The lecturer then proceeded to show the practical results of knowledge, as exemplified in Dr Franklin. John Han cock, Wm. Roscoe, Webster, Calboun, Clay and others Living witnesses, raid he, you do not ask me to furnish. They cheer the prospect wherever we turn our eyes We perceive the truth of the ancient maxim, that knowledge is power. The truth of knowledge will be appreciated in proportion as the vast extent of its influence is perceived. For what would the humblest individual consent to have the light which wisdom has kindled in his mind extinguished? This suitable attention to literature is by no means ed? This suitable attention to iterature as by no means incensiven with the deligent jurnit of honorable fortune. The love of gain should not excel the love of wisdom. Having notice the vine of knowledge, in giving intentigens to the man of businers, the merchant, and the delizen. I will consider the trium; he of art, and us indeades upon the social circles. Ana what is the influence of knowledge upon home? Elevating and salutary, indispensable for any rational pleasure, and precading a refloement through the whole circle of demestic joys. Our happiness largely depends upon the mechanical arts, and if doubts were netrained on the subject a moment's thought would bring an in-mediate crowd of recoflections through two under them. What but the influence of the ants disrigutished civilized from savage life. As the arts flourished civilized from savage life. As the arts flourished civilized from savage life. As the arts flourished civilized from savage life. He was the subject of the wind in the meaning the most of the world; he we greatly have they have been of the world; he we greatly have they have been of the world; he we greatly have they have they former the manufactures of the world; he we greatly have they have the most of these United States; and how intimately are they connected, with the greatness and property, and with the happiness of manufactures are most advantageous to dimnish labor, to produce important effects at the least possible cost to provide unmambered atticles of commence lower; as the latter flourish the former thrive. The mechanical rathroads and canads, and the important influence of usury and convenience, of great voice for their absolute utility, and of aimost indippensable importance. In connection with this subject, the lecturer proceeded to consider railroads and canads, and the important influence of lower through the property in the property of the highest inventions of fluuma intellect. Whith the sart of printings and the preservation of our free highly discount of the property of vine noise of the 'Sweet Swan of Avon' would not be heard, as they row are, in every corner of the civilized world—the immortal bard of Paradise would in vain have rung in lefty strains of 'things invisible to mortal sight' —the beacon light of gantus would not have illumibeacon light of genius would not have illumi-the universe from the towers of Abbotsfordand what is of higher importance than all, the blessed tidings of peace on earth and good will towards men would not be conveyed in words of heavenly convolution to rinful mortals "And on a similar occusion the la-mented Major Noah, in allusion to the daily press, remanted Major Nosh, in allusion to the daily press, re-marked, that the "editors had a claim to be considered as the elder brothern of the profession, though certain 1° is that they are not like elder brothers in some countries, the heirs apparent to all the lands, tenements and here-ditaments. And then contrasting the rewards of the author and editor, he thus happing hit them off.—"We are chained to the oar of public curiodity and anxious ex-pectation, compelled to dive and dip, the fishers for pearls, to but for new with axidity in the Maddermann sea pectation compelled to dive and dip, like Ushers for pearls, to hunt for new with addity in the Mediterranean ear of journs; that first around us; to cater for every appelite, to watch the majors that fill the sails of commerce and bring to our shore intelligence from the four quarters of the earth; to labor by day and think by night, and spread a daily banquet, of which thousands partake with a keen and eager appetite." While such are the ardmous labors of the editor, contrast his position with that of the author—the historium—the poet—the new the ardmous labors of the editor, contrast his position with that of the author—the historium—the poet—the poet—the profits. New conductors of the profits. New retheless, if the conductors of the press hare their perils and responsibilities. Many are not without their gratifications and rewards. They talk daily to thousands, and incinuate their critichat of the hour limb every department of the dominite; they have a solumn look to the politician, a kind soggession to the merchant, a little timely advice to the banker, a heiping hand to literature and the arts, a cordial aid to dauration, a nod to the fashious and a wink to the fair. It is true that they occasionally wrangle, and throw hot hot now and then on each other a decks—keep up a platoon fre between the respectable sixpennies and the paguar junious of the fraternity; but there skitmishes are succeeded by refleching showers and prefile moments, which enable us to helter ourrelves under the same tree, and dissipate our anger, as the bubble fries and disappear on the surface of the glass. After alituding to the aciences in a general manuer, the lecturer concluded his address, amidst loud and veciferous appinuse. hunt for news with axidity in the Mediterran

Personal Intelligence.

At the Metropolitan—Hon. John A. Goller, Binghamton; Li John A. Davis, U. S. N.; W. D. Beall, George town, D. C.; Wm. T. Coleman, San Francisco; Ed. O. Graham, Philadelphia; A. L. Miner, Vermont; A. M. Rasiman, Boston; T. A. Junkes, Rhode Island, O. B. Dorrance, Maine; Edwin Extictt, Tarrytown; S. Nordhelmer, Torouto; John R. Heald, Raltimore; John N. Van Low, Richmond; David Helmes, Pittsburg; H. D. Cadwell Albany; R. H. Stone, James A. Bryan, St. Louis; George A. Sawyer, Washington
At the Irving—Hon. Wm. M. Gain, U. S. S. California; Hon. Amos Tuck N. H.; Rev. D. V. McLean, Pa.; H. S. Dalkin, Joseph Giffespie Joseph Dean, Richard Welawright, Quebec; J. B. McCown, U. S. A.; Hon, R. A. Phillips, Pa.; Hon Mr. Richardson, N. Y.; Hon, A. Mosely, Boston; Hon J. Herton, Poughkaspie.

At the American—P. J. Turner, Connecticut; L. Oliver, Ecoton; F. Nowhale, Massachusetts, N. S. Dixon, Baltimore, L. E. Guid, Beston; C. F. Dixon, Worcester; C. Eird, Boston Personal Intelligence.

ver. Boston: F. Newhale. Massachusetts. N. S. Pixon. Battimore. L. L. Genid. Boston; C. F. Dixon, Worcester; C. Bird. Boston
At the Howard—J. C. Mayer, Montreal; B. Crahore, J. H. Monroe, Boston; H. Titus, Florida: W. F. Chittenden. Detroit; J. Movius, Enflaio; J. Stewart, W. Faber, H. J. Martin Chilicothe; F. J. Figueira, Philadelphia.
At the Astor—Hon Thee. Ashe. Throgs Neck; W. H. Power, Delaware: H. Vandyck, Albany; J. Redington, San Froncisco; E. Lawis, Binghauton G. Engers, Liverpool; F. Ciarke, Rochester; C. F. Pond. Hartford, J. Miller, Canton China; W. Murdoch, Philadelphia; W. H. Epocaer, Boston
An invitation, signed by upwards of two hundred percons, has been cent to Thomas F. Mengher, to accept of a supper, by the Irish cilizens of Cincinnati
Hon, John Bell, was in New Orleans on the 3d last. The citizens had preposed to give him a public dinner.

United States District Attorney's Office.

United States District Attorney's Office, CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE BIGH SEAS.

I pon the officient of Captaio Reed of the American ship Howard and the depositions taken before the United Rates Commercial agent at St Thomas. Were Indies, warrant was issued year-ray from the office of the United States Attorney, and placed in the hands of office of Agents Attorney, and placed in the hands of office of Agents and an activated the accused, George Primrois, an italian, who was staward up to the time of the occurrence. The origin of the discoulty was from complaints made by some of the crew for insufficiency of bread farmished them by the steward which led to a personal alteration, particularly between Primrois. The steward and Evan Jones, one of the crew. They were at length parted by the second nate. Jones was ordeted forward, and Primroise aft which orders they obeyed after some little healtation. Primrois then proceeded to the cabin, where he obtained a carring halfe and with it made forward to Jones, who was talking to a passenger, with his back towards the asselfant, and legant of the approach, when the six and immediately tabled Jones whose in the left side, causing his entrallit to protude. From the effects of these womands be died on the atth day thereafter. November 22d, the vessel heigt on a voyage from flavre to New York via St. Thomas, where she put in short of poveleden. The accused was locked up in the the tombs by the Morshal, to await the action of the Grant Jury. providens. The news d was locked up in the toon the Marshal, to swatt the action of the Grand Jury.

Our or Season - We regret to notice that many trees in this city and violeity are now putting out bads owing to the present nearest narm weather. This may · he process the continue of t

Margaret Blah p Still in the Freid, Yesterday evening Mr. Keese, of this city, delivered the

Failto Besnerr—
Sir :— As Sunday the 12th inst, commences the week
of our thirtieth anniversary, parden me for again soliding the influence of the Hunald by giving publicity for
service in the sanctuary, No. 108 First street, near are-

THE TRUTH OF THE BEST BAY.

service in the sanctuary, No. 108 First street, near orenue A.
Afternoon subject.—"The work is great and large." Noheminh 'is—19. Evening subject.—"The stong of Moses
and the Lamb." Public service at 8 and 7 P. M. Sonte
free.

Free Neve u years have now passed since I first becought free the couch a been as the above and like one of old.

Is ill emaintee my importunity, fully assured that every good work will have its reward. Yours respectfully,

New York, 16th day, 12th month 1852

Law Intelligence.

Law Intelligence.

Supresse Court of the United States.—Due. 9, 1852.—
Le parte—in re Thomas Kans, an aleged fugitive from justice from Great Eritain.

The Court granted leave to the coursel to be heard on the first Monday of Januagy next on the following questions:—I. Has this Court jurilaliction upon the case, as certified by Judge Nels' u? 2 Can a certificate leave to bring up the proceeding in the Circuit Court? 3. Assuming the Court to have jurisdiction, and the proceedings in the Circuit Court to be legally before this Court, is the party entitled to be discharged?

No. 9. John Kennett et al. appellants, rs. Thomas J. Chambers et al.—This cause was argued by Mesers. Sherwood and Snethen for the appellant, and by Mr. V. E. Howard for the appelle.

No. 11. J. Wilwell plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Hall, et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Governor Seward, for the plaintiff in error.

COUNTY CRIENTINE—This Day.

CONNECT PLEAR.—Part 1 — Nos 537, 547 549, 805, 567.

508 571, 573, 577, 579, 581, 583, 583, 587, 589 Part 2.—

New 464, 606, 665, 670, 672, 674, 676, 680, 682, 664, 686,

A Flying visit o Genlu's Baza chains Hetel, 513 Broadmay.
When Venice runed the commerce of the world, And in her sumplanus war houses there shape The silks, the gens, the golden trinkerry Of Persia and of 15d, few public ples Borfered her liquid streets than we can show in this our Island Cay. Iter State. Berecced for liquid streets than we can show in this our island ('tw. lier kiaito Bossis not a structure on its ample arch That peers with our St. Nicholas Nay, more: Her may arcades, even in her queenly prime, harch'd hot, with all their glitter and their gauda, Genin's Bayasar! Well-chosen was its aite

Well-chosen was its site

Within that marble pile, for well the name
Chunce with its chie department Legends tell
That bluff St. Nick was are the patron-saint
Of all the juveniles. How aprops,
In that fair temple honored with his name,
To grace the form of chieflood! Happy thought!
Under the banuer of the chieflen's Saint,
To open-stocked with every article
That modern skill has wrought for children's wear
A Juvenile Banzar.
Then hast not seen, or seeing hast not marked.
This marvel of our city. Come with me:
By the Asmed an art to bords vouchsafed
I will conduct thee. Presto: we are there!
Begand that gleaming from—the letrian mines
No'r yilled whiter murbe. Classic taste
Has shaped each shaft, each architave, each friese,
And morided every conce. Tis a work
I has satisfies the eye: from pediment to base
lairly preportioned.
Turn thy gaze
On that attractive window, rarely decked,
A microcosm of the world with n.
Whete Pashlon, Cheapness and Utility
Hold squal empre—a triumvirats
That We eith and T rift unite to paironise.
See: the transparent doors are flung apart,
And the long tists a parametries show.

unite ro patronise. Up the broad size of Gesin's bright Barnar.

Ab! what are there, in shining crystal cased, of various dyes and shaper; some richly plum Others with silken fillets bound, or trimmed With sainbow-tinche ribbens? The gay birds That flutter in the forests of Brazil.

Are not mere graceful or more beautiful. Can there be bats for children? Yes; look they yes mother's youngest keeps, already crowned And with a snow white beaver. Live a ward out be casing into fosm for plume descends, And with a snow white beaver. Live a ward with a snow white beaver. Live a ward out be casing into fosm for plume descends, And with a snow white beaver. Live a ward with a snow white beaver. Live a ward for the saing into fosm for plume descends, And with streamers, tasefully disposed. Fall lightly o'er the bim The handy work of Faria, a ond, n. and of me handy work of Faria, a tond, n. and of may all plain, Ard e'en the far off hars, have lent their aid To twell ite rich assertment. Nor alone I shew reserted; the substructial cap, For CHEAPNESS is the sylph whose magic wand Erecants the visitors to this Baraar.

Cor fort displays her reasonable stere
of wheterhorsery, whence either sax
And all the "sgea," from the bales in arms
Even to the "leaw and shippered pantaloon,"
May be supplied with ashine warm and softs
Toubleds them from the coud. Those under-cloth
With socks, mitts, gloves, fronts, collars, shirts as
Of varied rice, together form a stock
I nequalled in the Unior. Winter's blasts
I nequalled in the Unior. Winter's blasts
I need their terrors when we've purchased here
Defensive arms."
Methinks you cry. Nay, prithes do not exart—

That crystal fountain and the pedestals

What do we see? Children of streny age.
From the young lister in the nurse's arms
To school-boys of fourteen. And what a crowd
to "articus mothers" - each and all latent
Te beautify their daylings? The display
Transcends descripts n. Siece are infants cloaks
Creered with 'broidery, with infants' robus
That might heat a mineral Te beautify their daylings: The display
Transcends descripten! hiere are infants cloaks
Crewrad with broaders, whis infants robus
That might boilt a princess at the font.
There are manullas, apress, chemisettes,
Circulars, directs for the budding mias.
And every clars at costume for the bays.
Such jackets, waists, and frecks, and pantalosas,
but hiereless for the budding mias.
For lads of every age could not be found
Eliou been in this great city. And the price
A threat in this great city. And the price
A threat in the great city. And the price
A threat in the great city. And the price
A threat in the great city.
Strass s as it seems—of ordinary stores.
If the vast stock, comprising all the cream
Of Europe's magazines should not contain
The creas that suits your fancy, in a day
Yer skilfel arties, illowing your design,
Will elethen family of girls and boys
Lanctry as you wish.

In presing up.

Lactry as you wish.

From this vast store of juvestle active,
Earl "seath that dome of richly painted gines,
the levely dressing gover, and stretching far
along the walls those progrous eleighing robes. What splendid riding hats here meet the eye! Seme plumed, some plain, but all of graceful shapes, Such as a conquering fascination lend To beauty in the saddle. "Lady Gay" Would vote them admirable.

Would wote them admirable. Now moving es,
We find such foot genr as might well become.
The feet of Cinderella. Guiters, ties,
Shows, rlippers buskins, transfully made.
With dress and school shoer, candals, instrous
Are rougher fabries, for rough use designed,
Male up the wast variety.
This room.

Male up the tast variety. This room,
Upen our right, is to the love less sex
I pressly dedicate. There, decionte hands,
By ore in skilt directed, staps and trian
Exquisite hats of hes for, volves, silk,
And other fabries to the muse unknown.
We hangical dexterity
We've reached
A grand roint in our pregress. Richet fare
Fruit e and sable, marges, mink, and steh-

A grand coint in our progress. Richest fare Ermire and sahle, marres, mink, and fitch— A wall of warmth and beauty—hem us in On enersy wide. The munin, the victories, The cenfr, the clonks, the tippet, Paris shaped, Defy all rivalry. Ner in style alone Are they unperred, but in their cheapness too. Are they unpeered, but in their cheapness too. One tent is over-here at last we stand in the Aleeve of Mirrora and lock back types the access we be travered. Lot what troops to ladies at 60 children, gally drossed. Lourse up the long male mills they cheap come Tourse both time and memory. Childhood here Can in an lour be clothed from head to heel. A desen stores beneath a single roof. Their ample stocks digriley, and courtesy le ready aid respectfully takends. To expectice each purchase. Above all, A scale of prices wonderfailty law. And ground and styles unresulted clickwhere, Draw this flood tide of custom.

He weighted, slive, just a ton. Crystal Palace .- Mr. C. G. Page, Daguerrian

is, corner of Eighth avenue and Fourthernia street, do-no of exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, (to be opened a next,) some rare specimens of danger restype, proposes abe, free of componention, daguerreetype likensses of following subjects.

Howing subjects:—
Any person over 100 years of age.
Any revolutionery soldier.
Any group of a down or more brothers and sisters.
Any group of a down or more brothers and sisters.
Account of five pursons, representing as many general

iont. Twins was 30 years of age.

2th. Twins was 30 years of age.

3th. B.-Effeld has of the above named subjects be unable a call upon the subscriber they will be waited upon able it readened. If forwaring their address to G. G. PAGE.

2070 r Lighth avenue and our touch street.

Fine Cuticzy.—The emble—ther's assortanent from pecket, and sportsment haires, one roses all the different style of Joseph Hedger's Eon's manufacture, making he rishest sliplay of the kind to be seen in the different supplies. No 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Bredway. Tortoise Shell Drees Combs, Ladies espectfully invited to examine the choice selection of dress only at the subscripers establishment. The variety is orned all doubt, the largest in the city. Combs made and remark.

27 Broadway between Walter and White steels.

The Difference, -The public are invited to

The government has made a contract with Mr. ferryck of Philade phia, to furnish a new shaft for the steamer Powhattan.

Well-chosen was its site Within that marble pile, for well the name

hing we righty probers of the gay birds
beas? The gay birds
to of Brazil
more beautiful.
Aldren? Yes; look there?
bobe already crowned,
braver. Live a way
braver. Live a way Excense the viritors to this Barner.

Now pass we on where gauntiets, whipe, and gloves, of devices size and for my workmanning. Draw crowds of letter stited with the skill "To turn and wind a finer Pegasus.

And with the world with noble horsemanship." Here two, are fans, card-oaces, parasols, Umbrethas dressing once, tolist vare, and perform as sweeter than the spring gales. From. "Araby the bleat." Bijonterie, In torus unnumbered, here enchante the eye, and those whe prize it dornly, not too dear. Will find its prices.

Loi before un now.

Con fort displays her sakeonable stere.

Of whiter here eye, whence either sex.

Methinks you can. Nay prithes do not the bear is not alive, the me not store the looks as life-like as if just around

He locks at life-like as if just aroused On that cold see bluf of the Arctic sen. Where Yankee eyes describe him though the miss. And Yakee riffes else a tim. "Monatrous benet!" The ladies call him as they wander by:
And yet, despite that coate o thick and sough. And giant frame and limits, his locarship is An ani. at of ton."

New glatee we round On Genin's ware a family, each dressed In I arkion's drinting, each dressed In I arkion's drinting and their attire, All fresh from Paris, shows the latect styles Parislan taste has issued.

Next admire

That crystal fountain and the podestals
Of plittening a sast that night will crown with flame.
How brilliantly they aparalle l- and the figh,
in golden pickets, through the fountain's poel
Bartte and fro like lightning. Over-head,
ke splenders chandels or, free design,
in loss perspective glean. The contral able
is richity corputed, and wiman's foot
Treads as an octuar volver.
Here are steps,
What do we seef. Collars of Treads.